Antibiotic resistant *Escherichia coli* among institutionalized pediatric population of Iligan City

One of the most common causes of health decline in a developing country such as the Philippines is contaminated food and water. Estimates regarding reported cases of mortality and morbidity, as compiled by the DOH, represent a very significant national health issue. Furthermore, data regarding the epidemiologic trends of community-associated (common term for non hospitalized) antibiotic resistant strains of E. coli in the Philippines is next to none.  A wide scale surveillance would yield to a better understanding of the pathogen's presence in

the local populace.  Children are one of the most vulnerable citizens and the prevalence of antibiotic resistant strains from this group will influence the decision making in terms of  drug prescription and clinical therapy.

Statement of the problem:

*Eschericha coli* in pediatric cases is resistant to antibiotics.

Subproblems:

1. Prevalence of *E. coli* among pediatric patients.
2. Profiling of *E. coli* strain to various antibiotics.
3. Correlation of patient’s clinical history to the isolation of antibiotic resistant *E. coli.*

Hypothesis:

1. *E. coli* is prevalent among pediatric patients.
2. Various antibiotics have no effect on *E. coli.*
3. The patient’s clinical history is not significantly correlated to the isolation of antibiotic resistant *E. coli.*